# The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864. NO. 43.



**TERMS OF THE GLOBE.**

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**HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M. | Morn'g A. M. | STATIONS AND SIDINGS. | DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M. | Even'g P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE 3 50 | LE 7 45 | Huntingdon, | AR 11 10 | AR 7 10 |
| 4 10 | f05 | McConnellstown, | 10 52 | 6 51 |
| 4 18 | 8 13 | Pleasant Grove, | 10 45 | 6 44 |
| 4 25 | 8 29 | Marklesburg, | 10 31 | 6 36 |
| 4 50 | 8 43 | Coffee Run, | 10 17 | 6 19 |
| 4 57 | 8 53 | Rough & Ready, | 10 10 | 6 09 |
| 5 07 | 9 03 | Cove, | 9 59 | 5 55 |
| 5 11 | 9 09 | Fisher's Summit, | 9 55 | 5 50 |
| AR 5 30 | AR 9 25 | Saxton, | LE 9 40 | LE 5 40 |
| LE 5 40 | LE 9 40 | | AR 9 25 | AR 5 30 |
| 5 57 | 10 00 | Riddlesburg, | 9 07 | 5 10 |
| 6 03 | 10 08 | Hopewell, | 9 00 | 5 00 |

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 19 | 10 24 | Piper's Run, | 8 44 | 4 45 |
| 6 44 | 10 49 | Hamilton, | 8 24 | 4 20 |
| AR 7 00 | AR 11 05 | Bloody Run, | LE 8 10 | LE 4 05 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LE 9 40 | Saxton, | AR 8 30 | AR 5 30 |
| | 9 55 | Coalmont, | 8 15 | 5 15 |
| | 10 00 | Crawford, | 8 05 | 5 05 |
| | AR 10 10 | Dudley, | LE 8 00 | LE 5 00 |
| | | Broad Top City, | | |

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.**
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
*WINTER ARRANGEMENT.*

| WESTWARD. MAIL. | FAST LINE. | EXPRESS. | PHILADA. EXPRESS. | BALTIMORE EXPRESS. | STATIONS. | EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS. | FAST LINE. | MAIL. | CONNEMAUGH Accom. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | |
| 5 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | N. Hamilton, | ..... | ..... | 1 43 | |
| 5 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 36 | Mt. Union, | 11 26 | 9 45 | 1 35 | |
| 5 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mapleton, | ..... | ..... | 1 25 | |
| 5 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mill Creek, | ..... | 9 31 | 1 18 | |
| 5 59 | 7 40 | 8 56 | 6 07 | Huntingdon, | | 11 01 | 9 21 | 1 07 | |
| 6 16 | ..... | ..... | 6 21 | Petersburg, | | 10 47 | 9 07 | 12 52 | |
| 6 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Barree, | | ..... | ..... | 12 44 | |
| 6 31 | ..... | ..... | 6 36 | Spruce Creek, | | 10 35 | 8 55 | 12 38 | |
| 6 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Birmingham, | | ..... | ..... | 12 23 | |
| 6 58 | ..... | ..... | 7 00 | Tyrone, | | 10 13 | 8 33 | 12 16 | |
| 7 08 | ..... | ..... | 7 10 | Tipton, | | ..... | ..... | 12 05 | |
| 7 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Fostoria, | | ..... | ..... | 12 00 | |
| 7 19 | ..... | ..... | 7 20 | Bell's Mills, | | 9 54 | 8 14 | 11 56 | |
| 7 40 | 8 55 | 8 28 | 7 40 | Altoona, | | 9 40 | 8 00 | 11 40 | |
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | |

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on, 11 25 A M.

**READING RAIL ROAD.**
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 55 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Dec. 8, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

**VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.**

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes;* best *White Lead;* French and American *Zincs;* Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes, are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry,
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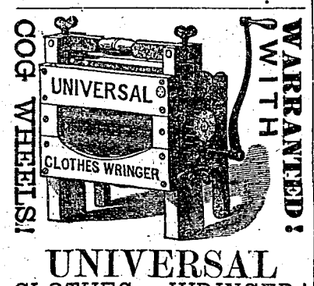
Oct. 3-6m.




**UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!**

—o—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | *Large Family Wringer*, | $10,00 |
| No. 2. | *Medium* " " | 7,00 |
| No. 2½ | " " " | 6,00 |
| No. 3. | *Small* " " | 5,00 |
| No. 8. | *Large Hotel*, " | 14,00 |
| No. 18. | *Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand. | 18,00 |
| No. 22. | *Large* " { to run steam or hand. | 30,00 |

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

**UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.**

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

**Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.**

*No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.*

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.


## The Globe.

### HUNTINGDON, PA.

### LIVE AND ACT.

BY P. F. LOOFBORROW.

Oh! who will be so lost to life,
So buried up in shame,
As in the turmoils of our race
No active part to claim?
Oh! who will calmly fold his arms,
And close his eyes in sleep,
While round him thunders ceaseless roll,
And raging tempests sweep.

Let such be stricken from our list,
And left to sleep alone;
Such beings in the courts of fame
Have never yet been known;
Nor will they ever find a place
Above that sickly level,
Where mindless men, with soulless brutes,
In aimless dreamings revel.

This world is not a land of dreams!
It is a solemn fact!
Man was not born to *dream* and *die!*
But born to *live* and *act.*
His station in this sinful state
Is not at all ideal!
But every word, and thought, and deed,
*Is absolutely real!*

Then, let the man who still has life,
Be what he was designed;
Shake off the rusty chains of sloth,
By which he is confined,
And bravely mount the stage of time,
And nerve his arm for labor,
And be, where'er his path may lead,
As active as his neighbor.

For, of a truth, the field is wide,
And laborers are few,
And every one who will but *act,*
Can find *enough* to do.
And *now* the mind that will not act,—
The intellect that slumbers,—
The present age will never own
Among her chosen numbers.

[For the Globe.]

### THE POWER OF KIND WORDS.

A STORY FOR BOYS.

There was once a poor, forsaken and neglected boy living in a small country town. "Wicked Tom," as he was generally called, was greatly disliked by all the boys that knew him. It was Tom's greatest delight to have sport at the expense of some other person, but he was careful to do it in such a way as not to be detected at the time. As might be supposed, Tom was also treated with great unkindness by the greater portion of the boys; but there was one boy who never seemed to mind Tom's tricks, but always treated him with respect and kindness. William Day, for that was the boy's name, was a Christian—noble, true-hearted Christian. He was obliging; always had a kind word for the unhappy, and was loved by all.—Even Tom, in time, began to think he was much kinder than the rest of the boys; he ceased playing tricks on William, but still continued to play them on the others whenever an opportunity presented itself.

On one occasion, as the boys had a holiday they concluded to spend it in fishing; so they set out in the morning with their fishing apparatus, intent upon a day of sport. As Tom was not included in their number he was determined to have revenge, so he stole after them very quietly, and awaited his time. The boys having amused themselves some time in fishing, and having caught quite a considerable number, they proposed to leave their fish on the bank and go into the adjoining wood to amuse themselves a short time before going home. They accordingly left their fish and went into the wood. After enjoying themselves for an hour or two they returned to the river bank to get their fish, but were surprised to find that some one had stolen them. "I'll bet," cried one of the boys, "Tom Lane has taken them." "Let us start in the direction of Tom's home," said another. So they started, and ere long they overtook him trudging along with his plunder. Several of the boys at once proposed whipping, which, I am sorry to say, they did, in a very bad manner. After polting him some time and using some very bad language they left poor Tom to get home as best he could.—After the boys had all left him, William Day, who had tried to persuade the boys not to touch him, kindly assisted him home, and also told him how wicked it was to take what did not belong to him, to which Tom gave few replies. The next day William left his home, to which he did not return for several years. When he did return he was surprised to hear that Tom had left a short time after he had, and gone no one knew whither.

Years rolled by, and the boys of the fishing party had all grown into manhood. William Day had chosen the sacred profession of minister, and was now ministering to the spiritual wants of the people in his native town.

He was walking through the streets one beautiful evening, when he was accosted by a gentleman whom he thought an entire stranger. "We have met before," he exclaimed, as he grasped Mr. Day's hand. "I have no recollection of ever seeing you before," said Mr. Day, still eyeing him very closely. The stranger, smiling, said, "Have you no recollection of a boy in your school days by the name of Tom Lane?" "Yes, I have; but what are you to him?" said Mr. Day. "I, sir, am he, and owe what I now am to you." "To me!" exclaimed the minister, looking a little puzzled. "Yes, to you; the words you spoke to me on the evening of the fishing party kept sounding in my ears for months afterwards. I resolved to lay aside my wicked habits, and did; now I am a respected member of society, and owe it to you." "Not to me, but to God," said Mr. Day.

Now, boys, here is an example of the power of kind words; please try to imitate it.

### THE SHINGLE BOAT.

Little John Cole's father was about to die, and as he had no property to leave to his wife and children, he felt very anxious and unhappy. Johnny had been told that his father would die, but he did not know what death meant; and, therefore, with all the innocence of a good little boy, he asked his father what he could do to help him.

'You cannot help me, Johnny,' said the sick father; 'but when I am gone, you can help your mother.'

'Where is papa going to?' said John. 'Can't you let me go with him?'

'No, nobody can go with me; I must go alone.'

'When will papa come back?' said the little fellow; 'without any papa where will we get money to buy our bread?'

'I shall never come back, my dear boy. When people die they never come back.'

'Well, then, will you not send for us, papa? for we can't live without you.'

'You will break my heart, Johnny, if you talk so. I shall not send for you, but God will, and then we shall meet again. Now, my dear boy, you must stay with your mother, and try to make her happy.'

'So I will,' said Johnny, 'but I don't know how to. I can't work much yet. Yes, I can make shingle boats and sell them.'

'You can do better than that,' said the father; 'you can be a good boy, and behave well, and love your mother, and this will help her more than any work you can do'

'Well, I'll do all that,' said Johnny; 'but people won't love mother because I love her, and then where is the bread to come from?'

'God will send it, if you are good,' said the poor man, who could hardly speak, he was so overcome by the innocent talk of his little child.

The father died; the poor widow had to get into a single room, and work out almost every day to support Johnny and his little sister. Johnny did all he could to help his mother; and he did a great deal, for when his mother was absent, he took care of little Sis. When she was asleep, one day, he took the jack knife that belonged to his father, and made what he called a boat, but of a shingle, and then stood at the door and asked every one that came along to buy it.

'Do you want to buy a boat?' said he to a large boy who was passing.

'You get out!' said the boy, as he knocked the boat into Johnny's face and broke the mast. The poor boy's heart was almost broken, too, but he made another mast, and stood at the door again. Two little girls came along, and Johnny asked if they wished to buy a boat.

'What do you call it? a boat?' said one of the girls. 'It's a funny looking boat.'

'We don't sail boats,' said the other girl.

'Well, you don't know what fun it is,' said the little boat builder.

'We have no wish to know,' said they, as they went off, laughing at poor Johnny.

Presently an officer of the frigate that was lying in the harbor, passed by.

'Please buy my ship?' said Johnny, very imploringly.

'Did you make it?' said the officer.

'Yes, I did all myself,' said Johnny.

'What put it into your head to make a ship?' said the good natured man.

'Why, you see,' said the little fellow 'Sis hasn't any bread to eat, and I thought I'd work and earn some money, and buy some.'

'Who is Sis?' said the Captain.

'Why, don't you know Sis?' said Johnny?' 'just look in here.'

So the officer entered, and saw Sis asleep on the bed. 'Whom do you belong to?' said the Captain.

'To mother, now,' said Johnny, 'for father is dead and gone away.'

Just then the little Sis opened her eyes, and seeing the uniform of the officer she began to laugh.

'What do you ask for your ship,' said the Captain.

'One cent, if you can't give any more,' said Johnny.

The Captain gave him a pat on the cheek, and said, 'Wait a few minutes, and I'll come back and buy your ship.

He went out and bought two large loaves of bread, and gave them to Johnny. He then patted Johnny's head and told him to be a good boy, and he would come back and see his mother. He did call again, and after learning all about the family, he promised to take care of them; and when Johnny was a large boy he took him on board his ship, and when he had grown up and learned all about the ship, the Captain made an officer of him, and adopted him; and after a battle, when he was dying of a wound he had received, he asked Johnny, who was now Lieut. Cole, to hand him that casket on the desk.

'Open it,' said the Captain, giving him a key. 'What do you find there?'

'Nothing but my shingle boat,' said Johnny.

'When you made that boat, you made your fortune,' said the Captain 'Under the boat is my last will, and all the property I have is yours.' John became a rich man, and he deserved it.

Now, what is the object of this story? Merely to teach you that, if you are good, and do all you can, God will in some way help you. The shingle boat was a small affair to the unfeeling boy who broke it, and to the tho'tless girls who laughed at it, but to the officer and to God it was above all price. Go, then, my young friends, and in your conduct imitate Johnny Cole.—*S. S. Gazette.*

### Vast Armies and their Movements.

There have been vast armies and grand movements before these days. Here is a record of some of them.

Sennacherib (the Bible tells us,) lost in a single night, 185,000 men, by the destroying angel.

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots—in all, 1,000,000 men and 2,000 chariots.

The army of Trerah, King of Ethopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war.

Sesostris, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and 27 scythe armed chariots. 1491 before Christ.

Hamilcar went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 small vessels, and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated, 150,000 were slain.

Ninus, the Assyrian King, about 2,200 years before Christ, led against the Bactrians his army, consisting of 1,700,000 foot, 200,000 horse, and 16,-000 chariots armed with scythes.

Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in building the mighty Babylon. She took 100,000 Indians prisoners at the Indus, and sank 1,000 boats.

A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horse, and 2,-000 chariots, armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong was buried up in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylae, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,641,610 exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, etc., in all numbering 5,283,220. So say Herodotus, Plutarch and Isocrates.

The army of Artaxerxes before the battle of Cunaxa amounted to about 1,200,000.

Ten thousand horse and 100,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, 1,100,000 perished in various ways.

The army of Tamerlane is said to have amounted to 1,600,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajaret, 1,400,000.

☞ If the color of Jeff. Davis' skin, says Prentice, were to strike in, his soul would be white. If the color of soul were to strike out, his skin would be black.

CURE FOR PALPITATION.—A lady, about forty years old, says the Journal of Health, who has suffered severely from periodical attacks of palpitation of the heart, from the age of twelve years, has found immediate and permanent relief from the use of soda water. It appears from experiments since made that carbonic acid gas is the active curative agent.

### The Animus of the Rebellion.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

'So far from believing that slavery must die, we have long held the opinion *that it is the normal and only humane relation that labor can sustain toward capital.* When this war is over we shall urge that every Yankee who ventures to put foot on Southern soil be made a slave for life, and wear an iron collar as a badge of inferiority to the Africans.'

The foregoing taken from the Richmond *Whig*, is but one of a thousand such paragraphs that might be gathered from the columns of the prominent of the rebel journals. If anything were wanting to stamp the animus of the rebellion with the brand of Cain, it could readily be found in such declarations as the above. Can any dispassionate mind believe that men uttering such sentiments of utter barbarism are moved by that high toned and high souled patriotism of which they vaunt themselves in their work of rebellion. It is impossible that such sentiments can be harbored and grow up in the same bosom where dwell genuine love of freedom and righteous patriotism. They are utterly incompatible. It is but the manifestation the outcropping of that spirit of which Jofferson spoke when he said: 'There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people *produced by the influence of slavery among us.* * * With a loose rein to the worst of passions, and thus nursed, educated and daily exercised in tyranny man cannot but be stamped by it (slavery) *with odious peculiarities.*' It is this spirit that prompts to this common every day expression of sentiments that would shock even a savage, and disarace heathenism itself.

The power, the military power that is animated by this awful spirit, must be broken, and the Government of the Constitution established over all the land, and then equal rights secured to all. North, South, East and West. We believe that no other desire than this animates the loyal masses of the people, and we would have all the South and all the world understand it. This war is not of subjugation or extermination, but of protection and defence and equal rights, under laws that we made when we were all one.

And this bitterness of reviling, this horrible blasphemy against humanity, is but the ebulition from foul and depraved hearts, when feeling their hateful cause crumbling beneath them.

### The Irish Emigration to the United States.

The Cork *Examiner* gives a remarkable description of the emigrants who are still leaving that port in large numbers for the United States. It says there are among them some old people and young children, but the bulk are stalwart young men, full of health and vigor, and young women, gaudily dressed, but their bad taste cannot conceal the beauty, the activity, the bounding health for which the Irish peasant girl has been so remarkable. Among them all there is scarcely one to be seen poorly attired. The goods of each party show that a small farmer's household has been broken up. Their conduct is remarkably steady.—Though hundreds have sometimes to wait a week at Queenstown for the steamer, there is very little drunkenness among them, and seldom a "spree," though they are noisy enough sometimes. The *Examiner* thinks that few of the emigrants are recruits; there is none of the swagger which so commonly betrays the aspirant for glory and bounty. It is true, the passage is in many cases paid with American money, but it is with the money of their relatives to whom they are going. The *Examiner* denies that Federal recruiting is in any important degree the stimulus to Irish emigration, and adds: "It arises out of the condition of the country and the dazzling, if not perfectly trustworthy, prospects held out by the labor market of the Northern States."

☞ Spotted fever broke out in Herrick township, Susquehanna county, two weeks since, and at the last report 19 of the residents had died. In one family six persons had fallen victims to the disease, and in another four. A correspondent gives the following remedy: Hearing of the ravages that the black or spotted fever is making in our county and vicinity prompts me to let the people of Susquehanna county know of a remedy that saved many lives in Vermont over fifty years ago. The same disease broke out there, and proved fatal, until one case occurred in which no doctor could be had. They tried sweating the patient by boiling hemlock boughs and placing the patient over the steam, and giving him hemlock tea to drink, both hot and strong, which soon produced perspiration. All that followed this prescription got well, and hardly a family went to bed without a good quantity of hemlock boughs that could be used in case of necessity.

MEMORY—a bundle of dried time.

### MIND AND BODY.

The influence which the mind has in causing, aggravating and producing disease, is too constantly lost sight of, by all classes of physicians. Everybody recommends exercise as a means of preserving and regaining health. But to ride a certain length of time, or to walk a specified distance "for the health," merely for the sake of the health, is almost useless, and is a penance; but if there is the accompaniment of an agreeable associate or an exhilarating motive, one which lifts up the mind and absorbs it for the time being, so as to make it wholly forgetful of the bodily condition, as the radical object of the exercise, this is health giving; its effects are always magical, on mind and body and blood.

Dwelling on trouble; remorse for lost opportunities; the hugging of sharp pointed memories; moping over the sleight of friends; feeding on exaggerations of the hardness of our lot, and grieving vainly for unrequited love, all these are known the world over, as being capable of bringing on slow and painful and fatal diseases.—But it is not so well understood that great mental emotion sometimes causes maladies which prove fatal in a few days; such maladies as are produced by great physical exposures.—It was recently announced that a distinguished French advocate was so excited and exhausted by one of his professional efforts, as to superinduce an attack of pneumonia, (lung fever, or inflammation of the lungs,) of which he died in a few days. Three young ladies were riding in a carriage in St. Louis; the horses ran away; two of the riders escaped from the vehicle, while the third sat still, as composedly as if nothing unusual had taken place; all were astonished at her "presence of mind." After she had reached her home, she informed her friends that she remained still because the shock, the feeling of horror was such, that she was per force, as immovable as marble; the reaction was such as to cause an inflammation of the bowels, which nothing could remove, and of which she died in a few days.

These facts, with thousands of others like them, prove beyond all cavil, that the mind may be a cause of disease; and the inference is clear, that the states of the mind should be watched. We should guard against cherishing depressing feelings; and with as much care, should habituate ourselves to self control; to the habit of looking at everything of a stirring or harrowing character with a calm courage; we should strive at all times for that valuable characteristic, "presence of mind," under all circumstances; for we are every day in great need of it; it is in many cases, a literal "life-preserver."—*Dr. Hall's Journal of Health.*

### THE RIGHT BIRD.

Old Dr. Nichols, who formerly practised medicine, found the calls and fees did not come fast enough to please him, so he added an apothecary shop to his business, for the sale of drugs and medicines. He had a great sign painted to attract the wondering eyes of the villagers, and the doctor loved to stand in front of his shop and explain its beauties to the gaping beholders. One of these was an Irishman, who gazed at it for awhile with a comical look, and then exclaimed:

'Ooh, and by the powers, doctor, if it isn't fine! But there's something a little bit wanting in it.'

'And what, pray, is that?' asked the doctor.

'Why, you see,' said Pat, 'you've got a beautiful sheet of water here, and not a bit of a bird swimming in it.'

'Aye! yes,' replied the doctor, 'that's a good idea. I'll have a couple of swans painted there; wouldn't they be fine.'

'Faith, and I don't know but they would,' said Pat; 'but I'm after thinking there's another kind of bird would be more appropriate.'

'And what is that?' asked the doctor.

'Why, I can't exactly think of his name jist now, but he's one of them kind of birds that when he sings he cries, 'Quack, quack, quack!'

The last seen of Pat and the doctor, was Pat running for dear life, and the doctor in close pursuit.

'GRANDMA,' said an intelligent but crafty child, 'do you want some candy?' 'Yes, dear, I should like some.' 'Then go to the shop and buy me some and I will give you a part.'

☞ An army chaplain, preaching to his soldiers, exclaimed: 'If God be with us, who can be against us?' 'Jeff. Davis and the devil!' promptly exclaimed one of the boys.

WHY is John Bigger's boy larger than his father? Because he's a little Bigger.

### Secrets Worth Remembering.

*The secret of Respectability* lies in the strict observance of the following rules: Live within your means, always tell the truth, and keep good company.—The neglect of one or the other ensures a loss of character, whether its owner be a peer or peasant. Riches are as much apart from respectability, as health is independent of beauty.

*The secret of Keeping a Friend* is valuable, and must be observed with care. Making acquaintances is easy enough—any rogue or fool can do that; the difficulty lies in keeping them, and converting them into friends. The best method I know of is to preserve your independence. There are obligations, however, which can be rendered and accepted without a loss of independence. The pleasure of conferring a favor is greater to properly constituted minds than that of receiving one; but it is delightful, and a guarantee of continued amity, if the kindness one receives can promptly be reciprocated. Secondly, do not press your company too much upon the new acquaintance. Make yourself agreeable to him, let him seek *your* society, and when you are with him, avoid all topics on which a difference of opinion is likely to arise.

*The secret of Agreeable Personal Appearance* lies in cleanliness and the absence of many colors. I have seen a well adjusted bunch of humble primroses excite admiration when a bouquet of choice and variegated flowers had been scarcely noticed. Modern flower beds illustrate my meaning.—Were not this the case, statues would be colored. A taste for gaudy hues is barbarous, and peculiar to children and savages; a refined taste rejects scarlet and yellow as it would raw beef and train-oil. A gaudy cravat may look very fine, and even well, but a black one looks *better.*

A CURE FOR SCANDAL.—Take of good nature one ounce; of an herb called by the Indians "mind your own business," one ounce; mix with a "little charity for others" and two or three sprigs of "keep your tongue between your teeth;" simmer them together in a vessel called circumspection for a short time, and it will be fit for use.—Application—The symptom is, a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth which invariably takes place when you are in company with a species of animals called gossips.—When you feel a fit of the disorder coming on, take a teaspoonful of the mixture; hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closely shut till you get home, and you will find a complete cure. Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a small bottleful about you, and repeat the dose on the slightest symptom. The efficacy of this cure is widely spread, and is earnestly recommended to those who are subject to this fatal contagion.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—The correspondent of the London Star in Schleswig says:—"A pleasing phenomenon, which I had before remarked in every part of the duchies I had hitherto visited, met my eye on the drive to Christiansfield. On the outside of every cottage and farmhouse we passed—even, indeed, on many of the trees by the roadside—hung several little square wooden boxes rather bigger than a London quarter loaf. In the centre was a small round aperture, large enough for any bird from a wren to a thrush to go in and out. On inquiry, I found that these little contrivances were, what they appeared to be, homes for any little pair of warblers which pleased to build their nests in them.—Some years back the farmers of the country were justly punished for the devastation which, under the influence of false ideas, they had made amongst the feathered tribe, by the vast increase of insects which played havoc with their crops. Like sensible men, they were no sooner convinced of their error than they did their best to remedy it. Societies for the preservation of birds were soon formed; the farmers everywhere did their best to forward the objects of the association, and bird murder became a misdemeanor.

As the consequence of these measures the country is now plentifully stocked with numerous classes of birds Flocks of crows, ravens, larks, field fares, linnets, and yellow-hammers, as well as other kinds, are to be seen wherever one drives, and appears to have lost much of their natural timidity under the good treatment they have received of late years.'

☞ ADVANTAGE OF PUNCTUATION.—Punctuation, that is, the putting the stops in the right places, cannot be too sedulously studied. We lately read, in a country paper, the following startling account of Lord Palmerston's appearance in the House of Commons: 'Lord Palmerston then entered on his head, a white hat upon his feet, large but well polished boots upon his brow, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking stick in his eye, a menacing glare saying nothing. He sat down.'

☞ If you wish to relish your food, work for it; if you would enjoy your raiment, thoroughly, pay for it before you put it on; if you would sleep soundly, pay for your paper and take a clear conscience to bed with you. Thus will your days be lengthened in the land.

WHO IS OLD?—It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down and die, because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; nor the day laborer in science, art or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away, and the springs of life to become motionless.

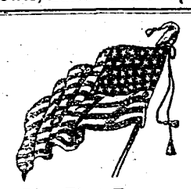
SIN has a great many tools; but a lie is a handle which fits them all.

# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 20, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

*"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

### UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, comprising the National Union party, will meet in State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at noon,

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective county committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral Ticket, selecting delegates at large to the National Convention of the Union Party, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June next, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left, where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county conventions; but the different county committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union upon the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the same cause alike by the bullet and the ballot.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, } Secretaries.
W. W. HAYS, }

### The Next Congress.

There is a lively contest going on just now in Blair county, between the political friends of two prominent gentlemen of that county, Samuel Calvin and L. W. Hall, Esqs., both parties anxious to have the pleasure of presenting to the Union Congressional Conference of this District, the candidate to take the place of Mr. McAllister. The friends of the gentlemen named should remember that other counties in the District have claims. Huntingdon county, at the proper time, will offer for nomination, an able and a true man.

ADJOURNMENT.—It has been agreed upon by both Houses of the State Legislature, to adjourn on the 28th inst., and to meet again on the 23d of August next. There will be a special election on the first Tuesday in August, on the constitutional amendments allowing soldiers to vote, and the adjourned session will be necessary to arrange the law under the amendment in order to enable the soldiers to vote at the October election.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.—As passed by the Senate, mixes this county up as follows:

21. The counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry shall compose the Twenty-first district, and elect two Senators.

The counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata to two members of the House.

☞ John C. Rives, Esq., the proprietor of the *Globe* newspaper, and publisher of the debates in Congress, died at his residence, near Bladensburg, in Prince George's county, Maryland, on Sunday morning, the 9th inst., of rheumatic gout. He was a native of Kentucky, and was about sixty nine years of age.

☞ It is said that when Gen. Grant was going down from Washington to the front, the train, having attached to it the special car, stopped at Brandy Station. Some soldiers who were waiting to go down asked if they c'ld not get into the car. 'No,' was the answer of the officer; 'this is Gen. Grant's special car.' Gen. Grant, who was sitting by the window, promptly put his head out of the window and said: 'General Grant occupies only one seat; the soldiers can ride.'

☞ There were killed at South Mountain 443; wounded, 1,806. At Antietam, killed, 2,010; wounded, 9,416; missing, 1,043. At Gettysburg, killed, 2,834; wounded, 13,709; missing 6,643.

### The Rebellion.

A period of three years has now elapsed since the firing of Fort Sumter. In that period, we, of the North, have had times of universal joy, and times of gloom, almost producing general despondency. We have seen our armies marching from victory to victory, and again we have seen the rebels triumphing but for a swift following defeat. In the days of victorious news we have shouted for joy, and given thanks; and in the days of gloom and defeat, we have confided in the strength and ability of our armies, and implored Jehovah for succor. Such is the alternate state of circumstances and such the state of popular sentiment since the war began; and although the weight and value of the victories gained by us outweighs and over-recompenses the losses sustained by defeat, yet we are still more gratified by looking at the situation at this time.

The loyal States of the North and West are in a condition well adapted to continuing, and even suppressing, a war—be it ever so sanguinary. Their men and means appear to be inexhaustible, and if the large army of 700,000 men should fail in accomplishing anything in the next campaign, (of which, however, there need be no fear) their ranks could immediately be filled. Our finances and credit are in a flourishing state, and, in a word, we can be considered in the light of being ready to end a protracted struggle, and also prepared, if occasion sh'ld arise, to commence and continue another.

But contrast this condition with that of the South: We continually hear of the Southern people complaining bitterly at the treatment they have sustained at the hands of their leaders—we find many deserting the ranks of the conscripted host and fleeing to the Northern army—and thro'out the South the people are entertaining and cherishing a hope of speedy return to the Union and peace. With their fields desolated, famine and death staring them in the face, their lands covered with blood, and, withal, no shadow of success to give them encouragement in their efforts to dissolve the Union and destroy the Government, they have no desire that the war should be prosecuted any longer.

We now find the rebellion, which, in the opinion of a great many at the commencement, was to last but three months, still in existence, after three years of war—the most terrible. *Still* the armies of the rebels are in the field, to meet us, and, if possible, to defeat us. Though greatly reduced in numbers by casualties and desertions, they appear to be determined, in the army, to hold out to the last, notwithstanding the opinion that is gaining ground among their brethren at the South that their cause is hopeless. As they are determined, so with determination they will have to be met and fought, ere they will succumb. We cannot but believe that the coming war campaign, for which such gigantic preparations are being made, will be anything less than a vigorous, determined and successful one. Tho' the rebels are in the "last ditch," and will, no doubt, fight with the desperation of madmen, yet we have cool, courageous and hardy veterans, and true, patriotic and decided recruits who can and will subdue them, under skillful generalship.

Each side in this great contest have, through lessons of experience drawn from the war of the last three years, been made wiser, and the world, in general, been struck with admiration. The North has found the strength of the South, which she supposed to be so feeble, to have great significance; and the numbers she supposed to be so few in the South, have proved to be many, and possessed with strength, courage and perseverance. The South, who vainly boasted of the ability of one Southerner to whip five Yankees, has found, by dear experience, that one "Yankee" is fully equal, in point of physical, and all other, capacities, to any Southerner. She has also discovered that the people she thought so easily to conquer, are possessed with courage and patriotism equal to her own. Thus are we made wise from the trial and test of our own foolish presumption; and we are taught not to underrate nor despise an enemy. The world, looking upon this contest with anxiety to know the result, are surprised at the patience, perseverance and audacity of the South in struggling against such fearful odds, and are also struck with wonder in witnessing the courage and patriotism of the Northern troops, and amazed still more at the numbers sent forth to quell the rebellion. This war cannot lower the North in the eyes of the civilized world, but our magnanimity, courage, and the cheerfulness and promptness with which we liberally bestow from our exhaustless resources in treasure and in bone and muscle, will become known and admired by all, and will be a breastplate in the armor to guard us from the encroachment and oppression of any foreign foe.

We have only to await the issue of the coming campaign of our armies, when we will see the rebellion, if not entirely squelched, nearer its last struggle than at any time previous. But while our army in the field is doing its utmost to end the rebellion, the loyal people, at home, should not forget that in *our* midst are those who are treasonable to the Government, and are co-operating with the rebels in arms by secretly working to destroy that Government, and substitute a despotism. These are the rebels *we* are to defeat, and every effort should be put forth to do so.

### Gen. Grant's Operations at Chattanooga.

The report of Gen. Grant of the operations last fall in and about Chattanooga and in East Tennessee, has appeared. When Gen. Grant relieved Gen. Rosecrans the Army of the Cumberland was in an extremely critical situation. It is a part of unwritten history that when Gen. Rosecrans left it, the army was on the point of retreating from Chattanooga, under the pressure arising from the difficulty of procuring supplies. The seizure of the point below Chattanooga called Brown's Ferry, through the masterly conception of Gen. Wm. F. Smith, and executed under his own immediate direction, solved that question. Previous to his arrival Gen. Grant telegraphed to Gen. Thomas to hold Chattanooga at all hazards, to which he replied: 'I will hold the town until we starve.' The army was frequently, and for a long time, on one-fourth of the usual ration of hard bread, bacon and coffee, and not much better off when the battles of Chattanooga were fought.

The report of Gen. Grant details rapidly the leading circumstances before and after these battles, which show their intimate relations with the situation of affairs in East Tennessee. Referring to the grand feat of the war the storming of Missionary Ridge—he says:

The appearance of Hooker's column, was, at this time, anxiously looked for, and momentarily expected, moving north on the ridge, with his left in Chattanooga Valley, and his right east of the ridge. His approach was intended as the signal for storming the ridge in the centre with strong columns; but the time necessarily consumed in the construction of the bridge near Chattanooga Creek, detained him to a later hour than was expected. Being satisfied from the latest information from him, that he must by this time be on his way from Rossville, though not in sight, and discovering that the enemy, in his desperation to defeat or resist the progress of Sherman, was weakening his center on Mission Ridge, determined me to order the advance at once. Thomas was accordingly directed to move forward his troops, constituting our center, Baird's division (14th cps) Wood's and Sheridan's divisions (4th corps,) and Johnson's division (14th corps,) with a double line of skirmishers thrown out, followed in easy supporting distance by the whole force, and carry the rifle pits at the foot of Mission Ridge, and when carried to reform his lines in the rifle pits, with a view to carrying the top of the ridge.

These troops moved forward and drove the enemy from the rifle pits at the base of the ridge like bees from a hive—stopped but a moment until the whole were in line, and commenced the ascent of the mountain from right to left almost simultaneously, following closely the retreating enemy without further orders. They encountered a fearful volley of grape and canister from near thirty pieces of artillery, from still, well filled rifle pits on the summit of the ridge. Not a waver, however, was seen in all that long line of bravo men. Their progress was steadily onward until the summit was in their possession. In this charge the casualties were remarkably few for the fire encountered. I can account for this only on the theory that the enemy's surprise at the audacity of such a charge caused confusion and purposeless aiming of their pieces.

The pursuit of Bragg's broken army was kept up no farther than Ringgold, about twenty miles. It was a favorable moment, and the following tells why it was not improved as under other circumstances it would have been:

Had it not been for the imperative necessity of relieving Burnside, I w'ld have pursued the broken and demoralized retreating enemy as long as supplies could have been found in the country. But my advices were that Burnside's supplies could only last till the 3d of December. It was already getting late to afford the necessary relief. I determined, therefore to pursue no farther.

It was only a few days ago that it was announced that General Gordon Granger had been relieved from the command of the 4th Corps. The following quotation will explain some of the reasons, though we are convinced others still exist, not necessary and perhaps not proper to enumerate:

Returning from the front on the 28th, I found that Granger had not yet got off to East Tennessee, nor would he have the number of men I had directed. Besides, he moved with reluctance and complaint.

Gen. Grant bears testimony in the following manner to the services of an officer whose great skill and industry contributed very largely to the success of the campaign, and who for those qualities holds no second place in the estimation of the Lieutenant-General:

'To Brigadier General W. F. Smith, Chief Engineer, I feel under more than ordinary obligations for the masterly manner in which he discharged the duties of his position, and desire that his services be fully appreciated by higher authorities.'

ARCHY MCALLISTER is played out as a war Democrat. He is opposed to expelling traitors from the Halls of Congress. He has tryed to be on all sides, and is nowhere. To be a man, a man must be *able* and *willing* to act a manly part.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

### A Word to Democrats.

Webster defines Democracy in the following words: 'Government by the people; a form of Government in which the supreme powor is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation.'

In the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Saturday, the 9th, a scene occurred pending a motion, made by Mr. Colfax, the Speaker, to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for advocating the recognition of the Southern 'Confederacy,' of which the telegraph gives us a pithy report:

'Mr. Harris (Md.) endorsed every sentiment uttered by Mr. Long yesterday, and he would stand by the latter for weal or for woe. If there was any honesty in any party they would rise like a hurricane and sweep away those who are preying on the vitals of the Republic. *He* (Mr. Harris) *was not only in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, but acquiesced in the doctrine of Secession.*

'A scene of great excitement ensued owing to the words of Mr. Harris, and for this he was compelled to take his seat.

'Mr. Fernando Wood (N. Y.) said the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) had declared in his written speech that he would prefer the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an alternative rather than the people of the South should be subjugated and exterminated, and he (Mr. Wood) endorsed this, and they could expel him for it.'

Do the democracy stop to reflect that all the speeches made and votes cast to sustain this Copperhead Long, who professes to represent an overwhelmingly Union State, were from Democrats, or rather from men elected by the so-called democratic party? Do they reflect upon the principles actuating the rebellious faction which this traitor Long proposes to recognize? A section which has governed the nation, either directly or indirectly, fully four-fifths of the time that it has been a nation, enters into an election and failing to carry it according to its own wishes, refuses to abide by the result and makes war upon the majority. And this is done in the name of Democracy. The Democracy which believes in 'a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively.'

How far this rebellious section has carried out in practice the democratic principles which it pretended to adhere to in theory, is illustrated, first, by the refusal to abide by the will of the people, lawfully expressed at the ballot-box; by the tyranny of the oligarchy at Richmond; by the persecution of all men in the slave States who have endeavored to maintain the Union; by the attempt to elevate Capital above Labor, through Slavery, and by utterly ignoring every principle of equality, justice, and fair play.

This species of Democracy cost us Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Big Bethel, the Cumberland and the Congress, scores of thousands of precious lives, wounds and maimings almost without number, grief and sorrow inexpressible, thousands of millions of dollars in treasure, devastation among our commerce upon the high seas, and now, as the last grand sacrifice, the patent Democracy of the day calls upon us to give up our nationality, to permit the Union that Washington, Adams and Jefferson formed, and Madison and Jackson sustained, to be destroyed, the nation dismembered and disgraced, its flag degraded, the name of the great republic rendered a by-word and reproach, and the hope of true Republican liberty and genuine Democracy put back for centuries. And all this to be done in the name of Democracy! Such democracy as stole Government dollars, bonds and cannon; such Democracy as fired upon the stars and stripes at Fort Sumter, and such Democracy as made almost a St Bartholomew of N. York in July last. Messrs. Long, Cox Harris and Wood are not quite so daring as the party which followed up the bold work commenced by the 'Venerable Ruffin' at Charleston, nor so openly beastly as the brutes they instigated to rob, murder and burn in New York; but they are no less mischievous and dangerous.

Let the genuine but deluded Democracy ponder the truth, that such sentiments as those uttered by the Copperhead orators upon the floor of Congress, on Saturday, would not be tolerated by any other government under Heaven but our own; that from the time of the beginning of earthly powers down to the present period, such impudent treason would be rewarded with the Tarpeian rock, the bow-string, the guillotine, the Bastile, the stake, the block, the gallows, or exile, anywhere but in the loyal States of America. We are more merciful in our own country and in our own day and generation. Let the Democrats also remember that no country can exist long in a state of anarchy. Such sentiments as those uttered on Saturday must, if suffered to pass unrebuked, result in anarchy, and anarchy, over since the world began, has inevitably given birth to arbitrary power. Madame Roland, when on her way to the guillotine, during the Reign of Terror, exclaimed 'Ah! Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!' We might repeat the exclamation of the talented French woman, and say, 'Oh! Democracy, what crimes are committed in *thy* name!'

When the name of Liberty is used and abused to sanction the worst of tyranny, and when Democracy is made the synonym for barbarism, despotism and treachery, and when its creatures preach treason in the Capitol of the Nation, it is time for genuine Democrats to take the alarm, and for those who are deluded by a barren name to be admonished.—*Phila. Ev. Bulletin.*

**Capture of Fort Pillow by Forrest---Rebel Fiendishness---Women and Children Murdered---The Garrison Butchered.**

A despatch from Cairo, dated April 14th, gives the following account of the capture of Fort Pillow, by the rebels under Forrest:

"On Tuesday morning Forrest with some 6000 men attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, in the meanwhile disposing of his force so as to gain an advantage. Major Booth of the 13th U. S. heavy artillery, formerly the first Alabama Cavalry, (colored) refused to receive the flag of truce and fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in which was also refused.

Both flags gave the rebels the advantage of gaining new positions. The battle was kept up till three o'clock P. M., when Major Booth was killed and Major Bradford took command. The rebels now came in swarms over our troops, compelling their surrender.

Immediately upon the surrender, there ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men were killed, but insatiate as fiends and blood thirsty as devils, the incarnate Confederates commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been previously wounded.

The black soldiers becoming demoralized rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms—both white and black were bayoneted, shot or sabred, and even dead bodies were horribly mutilated. Children of seven or eight years of age and several negro women were killed in cold blood. Soldiers, unable to speak from their wounds, were shot dead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded. Out of a garrison of 600 men only 200 remained alive.

Among our dead officers are Capt. Bradford, Lieuts. Barr, Ackerstrom, Wilson, Revel, and Major Booth, all of the 23rd Tennessee Cavalry. Capt. Poston, Lieut. Lyon, 13th Tennessee, and Capt. Young, 24th Missouri acting Provost Marshal, were taken prisoners. Major Bradford, was also taken, but is said to have escaped; it is feared however, that he had been killed. The steamer Platte Valley came up about 3½ o'clock. She was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce, and her men sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such of the wounded as the rebels had allowed to live.

Fifty seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored men; eight of them died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening and was immediately sent to the Mound City Hospital to discharge her suffering passengers.

### Payment of the State Militia.

We are enabled, by the courtesy of Adjutant General Russell, to lay the following official document before our readers. It will be found to be of great importance to those who served in the militia of the State in September, 1862:

UNITED STATES ARMY,
PAY DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PAYMASTER,
BALTIMORE, MD., April 9th, 1864.

Arrangements for the payment of the Pennsylvania emergency troops, called into service by the Governor in September, 1862, will shortly be completed.

To facilitate the work, I have divided the State into three districts, with a supervising paymaster for each, viz: First District, Major David Taggart, at Philadelphia, embraces the counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Schuylkill and Wayne. Second District, Major D. H. M'Phail, at Harrisburg, the counties of Adams, Blair, Bradford, Cambria, Centre, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union, Wyoming and York. Third District, Major Russell Errett, at Pittsburg, the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Indiana, Lawrence, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland.

These, as appears from the returns to the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, are all the counties in which were organized any of the troops in question.

Any information desired by parties interested will be promptly furnished on application to the proper supervising paymaster.

Each of the named supervising officers will arrange the details within his district, looking to the convenience of claimants and the finishing of the work assigned him with the least practicable delay. He will designate the points and dates of rendezvous, and the paymasters to officiate at each. These, at the proper times, he will have announced in the newspapers of the district.

Where the officer or soldier cannot be present at his designated place of rendezvous to sign the rolls, the payment may be made to his attorney upon power duly executed. *Form* will not be exacted. The simple authority, in few words, to sign and receive, will be sufficient. But in all cases the power must be acknowledged before a notary, justice or other magistrate. If the first, his seal notarial must be affixed. If the others, the exemplification under the seal of a court of record. These conditions are indispensable to protect the Government against frauds

B. W. BRICE, Chief Paymaster.

**For Rent.**

The rooms on Railroad street opposite the Exchange Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. Green. Inquire on the premises. tf.

### Speech of Genl. Neal Dow in Boston.

The address of Brig. Gen. Neal Dow at the Boston Tremont Temple, "On Life in Richmond, and the South as it is," was an interesting narrative of personal observations and experiences, given in an easy and familiar manner, and listened to with manifest satisfaction by the audience, which, though not large, comfortably filled the body of the hall. The speaker was accompanied upon the stage by Ex-Governor Kent, of Maine, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, Rev. Dr. Bullard, and others, and was introduced by Mr. Joseph Story.

After referring to the request extended to him to give a short and familiar detail of matters at the South, occurring under his own observation, and of matters connected with prison life which had come within his own experience—topics which he knew were exceedingly interesting to the people at the North, especially so far as connected with our soldiers in confinement among the rebels—the speaker spoke of the steps taken to prepare the people of the South for secession, and to insure its acceptance. Most of the people, he said, were entrapped into secession, being assured by their leaders, and the men who controlled public opinion, that it would be peaceable and successful. Among those who had made it their special vocation, during several months, to go through the Gulf States, collect the people together in large numbers, and advocate its adoption, were such men as William L. Yancey, a man who was wont on all such occasions to pledge himself to drink every drop of blood which sh'ld be shed in the attempt to secede. An instance was cited of a certain officer, Major Chase, who issued a pamphlet containing several letters addressed to the people of the South, discussing the whole question, and assuring the people that not only was the whole thing easy and advantageous, but that if the North should attempt to coerce the South, the governments of England and France, would be compelled, in consequence of their necessities in connection with cotton manufacturing, to interfere in behalf of the South.

After secession was fully inaugurated, however, a reign of terror began, Union men being everywhere proscribed, and their property, if not destroyed, being confiscated by law. The South was at the time exceedingly prosperous. The four great branches of business at the South—the raising of cotton, sugar, tobacco, and the slave—were in the full tide of success; and the people were making more money than at any time before. Everything was now changed at the South, and its present condition, compared with what it was then, formed a contrast the like of which the world had never before seen. Everything was desolate, both in the Federal lines and elsewhere. Outhouses, fences, and what was of more importance to the rebels, the slaves, are all gone. Everywhere, in the city as well as in the country, it was like a New England village on a Sunday. In New Orleans it was not so bad; but in Richmond, Atlanta, Raleigh, and other large places, everything was at a stand still. A striking contrast with this, was the condition of unusual prosperity which he had found in his own State, and which extended, as he learned from his means of information, throughout the whole North. Everywhere people were busy, wages higher, and workingmen in great demand.

The rich and extensive plantations of Louisiana, abandoned by their owners at the approach of the Federal army, at the time of the capture of New Orleans, and now under the control of the government officials, were referred to as instancing the readiness of the negroes to do the necessary labor of gathering the crops, showing more alacrity under the stimulus of the small remuneration of three dollars per month, than under that of the lash, supposed to be necessary in order to secure any exertion on their part.

In regard to the finances of the Confederacy, although it was generally well understood that they were utterly ruined, yet the people, even the most intelligent, had some very queer notions upon the subject, imagining, for instance, that the difference between the financial condition of the South and that of the North was simply to be attributed to the management of the two Secretaries—Memminger and Chase, the whole matter being simply a question of skill between one and the other. People frequently confessed that they did not understand finance as well as the people of the North, who were used to such matters.

A minority report of a committee of the rebel Congress at Richmond was cited, in which it was stated that the rebel currency had become depreciated two thousand per cent., whereas every schoolboy knew it could only depreciate one hundred per cent. And when the Confederacy came to substantially repudiate their eight hundred and fifty millions of currency by taxing it a hundred per cent., it was a matter of no surprise to the people, for they expected repudiation, whether the South succeeded or not; and people treated more as a matter of jesting than otherwise, the monstrous inflation of their currency. Some of the Richmond newspaper writers had proposed to get rid of it by burning, but it was argued, upon the contrary, that to burn it all at one time would greatly endanger the city, and to burn it at different times would require more men than could be spared from the army to attend to it. It was now proposed, after having virtually repudiated eight hundred and fifty millions dollars of their bonds, to issue another series.—The actual circulation of the Confederate currency no one knew. The newspapers spoke of it as being in the hands of speculators by the bale, and worth hardly any more than waste paper.

Although very few intelligent men in the South expected success, they yet hoped that anybody else would be nominated for the next President, rather than Mr. Lincoln. They believe that the nomination of anybody else would indicate a change of policy, but Mr. Lincoln's name was identified with the determination to crush out the rebellion.

No man, the speaker remarked, had a greater respect for General Fremont or Mr. Chase, than he, or a more abiding and thorough conviction of their loyalty and ability to carry on the affairs of the nation with honor to themselves and advantage to the nation; but, at the same time, he should regard the nomination of any other man than Mr. Lincoln, at the present time, a great national misfortune.

The ultimate success of the North, the extermination of slavery, the justness of our own suffering on account of our connection with that institution, the prejudice manifested, at first, against enlisting negroes, were alluded to, and instances of the bravery of colored soldiers in his own department were related.

But they are taken prisoners sometimes, and then it was understood what Mr. Sumner meant by the "barbarism of slavery." The whole tone of Southern society was barbarous so far as any regard for the rights of others was concerned. And men might as well fall into the hands of the blacks in the interior of Africa, as into the hands of people like these.

A description was given of Libby Prison, where prisoners were taken and subjected to every privation, and the commander of which was a young man whose father, a rich man, lived in a magnificent stone house on the banks of the Rapidan, which had been protected with great care by our soldiers.

The speaker referred to the manner in which the rebels soon acquired the habit of appropriating the supplies forwarded to the prisoners by the Sanitary Commission, and stated that the late escape of a hundred or more from the prison was aided by their being taken to be rebels themselves stealing Federal uniforms from the storehouse near by.

A visit, by permission, to the prisoners at Belle Isle, was mentioned.—The prisoners had suffered so much by starvation and exposure as to become at first wild, and finally almost idiotic in their expression of countenance.—A note to General Wynder stating their suffering condition and asking more attention to their comfort, the speaker stated to have been endorsed —"it is false and contemptible," and returned. Permission to visit them was refused, and another rebel officer placed in command of them. And yet after all the extreme sufferings of our prisoners, Jeff. Davis had congratulated the returned rebel prisoners upon their escape from the Federals, whose treatment they could not retaliate, because humanity would forbid.

In conclusion the speaker remarked —"The rebellion is now very nearly at an end. It is without money and without credit. It is not possible for it to obtain in any way either money or credit. And if we have a vigorous and successful campaign this year, as I think we shall, and as all appearances seem to indicate, I am sure that it will be the last campaign; and we shall have a restored Union, under the same glorious old flag, recognized all over the country, and loved everywhere throughout the country, and what is better than all, it will float over slaves no more forever."

General Dow spoke for nearly an hour and a half, and his remarks were received with frequent applause. At the close of his remarks quite a number of persons from the audience gathered upon the platform to greet him and converse with him.

### The Illinois Outbreak.

The Chicago Post more nearly reflects the sentiment of the majority of the Democrats in Illinois than any other paper published in the State. One of its editors has been visiting Coles county and the scene of the recent copperhead massacre of Union soldiers; and in a long letter written there, giving the particulars of the affair, he says that the outbreak was the result of a regular copperhead conspiracy formed several months ago. It was a regular military organization, calling itself the 'Mighty Host;' its object being to render aid and comfort to the rebels, with whom the leaders were in correspondence.

The attack upon the soldiers at Charleston on Monday was a premeditated affair; the scoundrels had been drilling and preparing for several days, with the avowed purpose of killing the Union soldiers, and the soldiers were fired upon without the least provocation.


## A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FARM contains 220 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with running water in every field. 20 acres are partly cleared for pasture, well adapted for meadow; the balance is well timbered.

The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement and cellar; and a never failing well at the door; log and frame barn, wagon shed with corncrips, and other outbuildings; an orchard of choice bearing fruit trees. The Farm is susceptible of great improvements and productiveness and could be made to be one of the best stock farms in the township. There is also one of the best natural locations for a water power with twenty feet of fall on the premises.

It is situated in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township, convenient to school and mill, and within 12 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union.

It will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms. Title indisputable. For further particulars call on the subscriber in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township.

April13-3m. EDWARD ZUERNER, Agent.

## 1864.

SPRING AND SUMMER *FASHIONS!*

## ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

*Hill St., one door west of Etnier's Store,*

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

*GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.*

His assortment consists of

*CLOTHS,*

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 6-3m

FAMILY GROCERIES.
Family Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

IRON.—Charcoal Bar Iron, Nails, and Steel, of all kinds, at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

**Horse Bills**

Printed on short notice at Lewis' Job Printing Office.

ONE splendid Guitar, price $30, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. This instrument could not be bought in the city for $40, but the owner has no use for it. F3tf.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 20, 1864.


## LOCAL & PERSONAL.

**County Committee Meeting.**

The Union County Committee met in the Court House on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and elected as Representative Delegate to the State Convention, Sheriff George W Johnston, and appointed as Senatorial Conferees, Alex. Port, Wm Moore, (of Petersburg,) and David Clarkson.

The Committee also ordered that delegate elections be held in the boroughs and townships of the county, on Saturday, April 30th, to elect delegates to a Convention to be held in Huntingdon on Wednesday, 4th of May, to elect delegates to the Union National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 7th of June next to put in nomination a Union candidate for President.

We hope every district will be ably represented in the County Convention so that our best men can be sent to Baltimore to assist in putting in nomination the right man for President.

**Agricultural Meeting.**

The Huntingdon county agricultural society, met, pursuant to previous appointment on Monday evening, 11 inst., President D. Blair Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

Mr. Cromer from the committee on the question, presented at a previous meeting, as to whether grape growing and wine making could be rendered profitable in Huntingdon county, presented a report, which was accepted and the committee discharged.

A counter report to the one presented by Hon. Jno. M'Williams at the last meeting, on the question "would an extensive culture of the grape tend to promote or retard our habits of temperance?" was also presented by Mr. Cremer, and accepted, and on motion, the reports were ordered to be published under the direction of the Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Africa, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his Providence, to remove from among us our esteemed fellow member and late President, Major George W. Speer, of Mount Union; therefore

Resolved, That in the decease of Major Speer this Society has lost an active, influential and enterprising member, and the county one of its most prominent and respected citizens.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution shall be entered on the minutes of this society, and published in the newspapers of the county

The general report furnished the State Agricultural Society for publication in the forthcoming volume of statistics, was read by the secretary and approved by the society.

The following resolution was offered, and, after some discussion, adopted.

*Resolved*, That the executive committee be authorized to take into consideration the expediency of holding an agricultural fair during the coming fall, and report at the next meeting of the society, and that they be authorized to determine the time and place for holding the same.

The society then adjourned to meet on Monday evening of the first week of the coming August court.

D. Blair, President.

R. M'Divitt, } Secy's.
J. S. Africa. }

**Huntingdon County Medical Society.**

In pursuance of a previous call a meeting of regular physicians of Huntingdon county was held in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday last, April 12, at 11 A. M. Drs. J. B. Luden, J. McCulloch, T. Harnish, H. L. Brown, W. P. McNite, E. Snare, E. N. Banks, J. T. Wilson, S. Thompson and T. F. Campbell were in attendance.

After some preliminary business the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A well conducted County Medical Society is calculated to be both useful to the physician and beneficial to the community, in as much as it effects a desirable medical organization and a closer intercourse between the members of the profession for the purpose of mutual improvement and the advancement of medical science, and likewise enables them to work together in providing and establishing sanitary measures in case of prevalence of contagious and malignant diseases and thus protecting the general health of the community; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the here assembled regular physicians of this county form an association, to be styled the Huntingdon County Medical Society, to act and to work under the constitution and jurisdiction of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to attend to and fulfill the requirements of this Society with earnestness and zeal for the purposes aforesaid.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, Dr. J B Luden; Vice-presidents, Drs. J McCulloch and H L Brown; Secretary, Dr. T F Campbell; Treasurer, Dr. E Snare.

On motion of Dr. H L Brown, the chair appointed a committee of five, Drs. Brown, Banks, Harnish, Wilson, and McNite, to prepare a Constitution and by-laws, and to report the same at the next meeting of the Society.

Adjourned till 2 P M.

In the afternoon session Drs. Luden and Thompson were elected delegates to the American Medical Association, and Drs. McCulloch and Campbell delegates to the State Medical Society.

On motion of Dr. T F Campbell,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the County, and that the absent members of the regular profession be invited to join with us in our new organization.

On motion of Dr. McCulloch the Society then adjourned to meet at Huntingdon on Tuesday, the 24th of May, 1864, at 2 P M.

T F Campbell, Sec'y.

## GREAT CENTRAL FAIR!

*For the Sanitary Commission, to be held in Philadelphia, in the first week of June next.*

Philadelphia, March, 12th, 1864.

**Restaurant Department.**

The co-operation of benevolent and patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and elsewhere, is invited, in our efforts to make this more remunerative than any Fair that has preceded it. These Fairs are resorted to as practical means offered to every one to take part in a great and humane work. Let no one, therefore, allow this opportunity to pass, of contributing something for the benefit of the National Soldier in the field; and though the gift may seem small when alone, it soon becomes efficient when combined with numbers. We ask for donations of any and every article, the produce of the Farm, Lake, River, and Ocean, and of foreign importation; of Fruits, fresh, dried, and preserved; of Vegetables, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, Beef, fresh and smoked, Tongues, Hams and Pork, Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters, Clams, Fish, fresh and salt. In truth, there is nothing which may contribute to the well being of our appetites, which may not be entrusted to our care.

George T. Lewis, Chairman,
Restaurant Department.

The Soldiers Aid Society of this place, having accepted the Agency in Huntingdon and neighborhood for the 'Restaurant Department' of the Central Fair, Philada.—solicits donations of provisions of all kinds from the citizens of town and country.

Let all aid in this great and good work—send a contribution however small—having the donor's name attached. If left with Mrs. Wm. McMurtrie or Mrs. E. Orbison, will be forwarded by the Society.

If any prefer forwarding their own contributions—send by railroad or express—freight will be paid in Philada.

Please direct all donations thus:

For George T. Lewis, Restaurant Department.
Care of A. R. McHenry, Reception Committee of the Great Central Fair, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mch 29, 1864.

**A New Bank Building.**

The brick building adjoining Scott & Brown's office, is being taken away to give place for a new building to be erected and occupied by the First National Bank of Huntingdon.

**Ten Cents per Ton Advance.**

In view of the increased cost of living, the Broad Top coal operators have given notice to the miners that on and after the first of May the price of mining will be advanced ten cents per ton. This is a creditable movement on the part of the operators, and we hope they may be rewarded for their liberality.

**The Sanitary Commission.**

We direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this issue, headed "Great Central Fair," which is an appeal to *all*—laboror, farmer, merchant, mechanic, and those engaged in any business making a livelihood—for assistance in the patriotic and humane labor of relieving the sufferings of our soldiers. We entreat all to give liberally of their means—or even their "mite"—to the furtherance of this noble work.

**The Trial for Murder.**

Peter Kinney, tried in our Court last week, for the murder of his wife, was convicted of murder in the second degree.

☞ S. Miles Green, of this county, Dr. Dock and A. J. Jones, of Harrisburg, have been nominated by the Governor, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate as Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg.

**The Farmers' Hotel.**

Lt. A. A. Jacobs has leased this Hotel and is now prepared to accommodate all who will give him a call.

☞ Country merchants and others visiting Philadelphia, who may desire to purchase books of any kind, will do well to call on Mr. Geo. P. Eldredge, with Charles Desilver, wholesale and retail publisher and bookseller, 1229 Chestnut street.

**Copper Tin & Sheet Iron Manufactory.**

We call attention to W. S. Walker & Bro's., advertisement in another column. We feel satisfied that these gentlemen will be liberally patronised as they deserve to be.

**First Week of Court.**

Last week our town was pretty well filled up by the crowd of people from the country. We had numerous friendly calls, and added a good number of new subscribers to our list. Our thanks to all.

☞ Joseph Moore, who was recently convicted by the Cambria county court, of murder in the second degree for shooting Jordan Marbourg, the destroyer of his domestic peace and happiness, has been pardoned. The jury that convicted Moore favored his pardon.

## MARRIED,

On Thursday, April 7th, by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, Samuel McMath, Esq., to Miss Martha C. eldest daughter of Alexander Gillaland Esq., all of Tell township.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., in West township, by John Thompson Esq., Mr. John Dunlap, private co. A 4th regiment U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Susannah Ross.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. James Kinny, private co. A 4th regt., U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Mary Ross, all of Barree tp.

## DIED,

At Marklesburg, on the 14th inst., Wm. Long, Sr., aged 76 years, 11 m., and 28 days.

**PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.**

April 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy and Extra Family Flour | $7.00@7.50 |
| Common and Superfine | $5,75@6.25 |
| Rye Flour | $6.00 |
| Corn Meal | $5.00 $5.50 |
| Extra White Wheat | $1.75@2.00 |
| Fair and Prime Red | $1.60@1.65 |
| Rye | $1.53 |
| Corn, prime Yellow | $1.21 |
| Oats | .53 |
| Barley Malt | $1 bu $1.65 |
| Cloverseed, 64 lbs | $8.00 |
| Timothy | $2.75@3.00 |
| Flaxseed | $3.15 |
| Wool | .68@81c |
| Hides | .10 |

**HUNTINGDON MARKETS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl | $6,50@7.25 |
| Extra do ₰ cwt | 5.75 |
| White Wheat | 1.50 |
| Red Wheat | 1.40 |
| Rye | 1.25 |
| Corn | 1.10 |
| Oats | .75 |
| Cloverseed | 6.00 |
| Flaxseed | 2.50 |
| Dried Apples | 1.50 |
| Butter | .25 |
| Eggs | .15 |
| Lard | .15 |
| Ham | .18 |
| Shoulder | .12 |
| Sides | .12 |
| Tallow | .10 |


## FOR SALE.

One two seated Carriage, closed top; and harness; one two horse wagon, almost new; and one log wagon, new. Will sell on terms to suit purchaser

Joseph Morrison,
ap20-3t Jackson House.

## TO FARMERS.

The WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the

*Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.*

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,

D. D. ESHELMAN,
ap20-3m Shirleysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

## Farm For Sale.

The undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. Maguire,
april19,1864-tf. Rachel Maguire.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In Alexandria Borough.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustees appointed to make sale of the real estate of Daily late of Alexandria borough, will offer at public sale on the premises,

**On Wednesday, the 11th of May, next,**

at ten o'clock, A. M., all the following described real estate in Huntingdon county.

1. A tract of land situate in Porter township, adjoining lands of Swoope & Hunter, and the Juniata river, containing about 140 acres, having a two story log dwelling house, bank barn and outbuildings thereon erected.

2. Two lots of ground in the borough of Alexandria, adjoining each other, having a two story frame dwelling house, a frame stable and outbuildings thereon erected, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in the plan of said borough.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Thomas Walker,
Philip H. Piper,
Trustees, &c.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county.

J. D. Womelsdorf, Clerk.

Huntingdon, April 20, 1864.

**GREAT CENTRAL FAIR**

FOR THE

## SANITARY COMMISSION.

*Office of the Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenues,*
No. 118 South Seventh Street,
Philadelphia, April 4th, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the objects of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a *single day's labor* from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money.—To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if attained, will be productive of immense results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

*First.*—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor," or earnings, from every artisan, and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron works, oil works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government officer, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua-maker, milliner and female operative: every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

*Second.*—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue," from all the great employing establishments, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

*Third.*—To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township, and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts,—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of their country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation.—Indeed, there is no part or section of the States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the day of labor from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more, than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaign of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Commission" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle-field.

These sufferings, it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their own making, cannot refuse assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the

**"GREAT CENTRAL FAIR"**

drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars; *no further authority than this circular will be necessary for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed at once, in the work of this committee;* and it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up in all the towns and busy regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate effort in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addressed to JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenue," No. 118 South Seventh St., Philadelphia.

☞ All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.
REV. E. W. HUTTER, Corresponding Secretary.
McGREGOR J. MITCHESON, Secretary.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.
His Excellency, Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey.
His Excellency, William Cannon, Governor of Delaware
Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Judge Carpenter, New Jersey.
Hon. Judge Harrington, Delaware.
Major General George G. Meade, Army of the Potomac.

COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Right Rev. Bishop Potter. | Mrs. Rev. E. W. Hutter, |
| Most Rev. Bishop Wood | Chairman. |
| Rev. Bishop Simpson. | Mrs. George M. Dallas. |
| Rev. Dr. Brainard. | Mrs. John Sergeant. |
| Rev. W. P. Breed. | Mrs. John M. Scott. |
| Rev. E. W. Hutter. | Mrs. General Meade. |
| Rev. Isaac Leeser. | Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson. |
| Samuel M. Felton. | Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Jr. |
| John Edgar Thompson. | Mrs. Robert W. Leaming. |
| Commodore R. F. Stockton. | Mrs. L. Montgomery Bond. |
| Frederick Fraley. | Mrs. George F. Weaver. |
| John Bingham. | Mrs. George W. Harris. |
| George Williams. | Mrs. F. A. Drexel. |
| Rev. W. Suddards, D. D | Mrs. M. N. Kelley. |
| Professor Henry Coppee. | Mrs. John W. Forney. |
| Chas. Pendleton Tutt, M. D. | Mrs. Samuel A. Cruzer. |
| Dr. Walter Williamson. | Mrs. Enoch Turley. |
| Hon. Oswald Thompson. | Miss A. Sugar. |
| Hon. J. R. Ludlow. | Miss Susan O'Neill. |
| N. B. Browne. | Miss Sallie Scott. |
| Daniel Dougherty. | Miss Louisa E. Claghorn. |
| and 90 others. | and 30 others. |

april20,1864.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Fish, Salt, &c., &c.

April 13-4w Lloyd & Henry.

## Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Grafius his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

**Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves**

Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

april19-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 13, 1864.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

April 13, 1864-1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

## REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF
**Boots and Shoes,**

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
AND
*FARM OF 200 ACRES,*
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek, two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. Thos. F. Stewart.

## HARDWARE
AND
## CUTLERY!

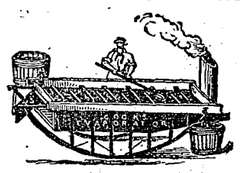
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
*AND FOR SALE BY*
**JAS. A. BROWN,**
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl 13, 1864

*From* $100 *to* $150 *Clear per Acre!!!*

1864. COOK'S 1864.



SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

*MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD.*

CLARK SORGO MACHINE CO'S
CANE MILL.

*Catalogues and Book on Cane Culture* FREE.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
James Creek, Pa.,

Exclusive Agent for Blair and Huntingdon counties.

☞ Persons getting machinery will be supplied with Cane seed for sale or distribution, at cost.

Also, Agent for Grover's & Baker's Celebrated SEWING MACHINES, acknowledged superior to all others; and Prince & Co's. Improved World renowned MELODEONS. [April 6, 1864.

WAREHOUSE PRICES.—If you want to buy goods at warehouse prices go to Lloyd & Henry's Warehouse.

RECEIVING DAILY—Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, and Fish of all kinds,

Mch30-4w at Lloyd & Henry's.

NEW GOODS
*FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.*
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in Marklesburg, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, April 6, 1864.


TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unpatented lands for taxes and other purposes,*" passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, D. Black, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall, on MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

D. Black,
*Treas. of Hunt. Co.*

Treasurer's Office, April 6, 1864.

*Amount of Taxes due and unpaid on the following Tracts of Unseated Lands, up to and including the year 1862:*

| Warrantees or Owners. | | | Acres. | Perches. | Tax' D. C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Barree Township.* | | | | | |
| Moses Vanost, | | | 437 | | 37 59 |
| James Ash and Wm. Shannon, | | | 863 | | 34 61 |
| Brady township. | | | | | |
| James Drakes, | | | 10 | | 04 |
| John Scullo's estate, | | | 200 | | 2 00 |
| John Wiley, | | | 170 | | 29 20 |
| Robert Austin, | | | 204 | | 8 73 |
| Lewis Ice, | | | 54 | | 2 66 |
| Joseph Webb | | | 302 | 41 | 13 03 |
| Andrew Bell, | | | 43 | 33 | 1 01 |
| Robert Watson, | | | 397 | | 9 43 |
| William Watson, | | | 425 | | 4 20 |
| Christian Kauffman, | | | 33 | | 66 |
| Carbon township. | | | | | |
| Clemen's heirs, | | | 57 | | 51 |
| John Howard, | | | 8 | | 1 74 |
| John Howard, | 4 lots in New Grenada. | | | | 1 42 |
| Henry Rhodes, | | | 53 | | 1 39 |
| Cook and Elder, | | | 133 | | 2 94 |
| William Spring, | | | 400 | | 10 60 |
| John Murphy, | | | 400 | | 6 60 |
| William Blon, | | | 400 | | 10 60 |
| John Blon, | | | 400 | | 6 60 |
| Benjamin Price, | | | 200 | | 5 30 |
| Alexander Henry, | | | 400 | | 10 60 |
| William Mowan, | | | 418 | | 11 08 |
| Henry Miller, | | | 12 | | 2 16 |
| Jonathan Fow, (or Fugh) | | | 100 | | 3 40 |
| David Gapsley, | | | 343 | | 2 58 |
| Speer and Dougherty, | | | 439 | | 11 62 |
| Thomas Michenor, | | | 105 | | 22 04 |
| Henry Roberts, | | | 75 | | 10 21 |
| Speer and Dougherty, (part) | | | 438 | 40 | 3 87 |
| John P. Baker, | | | 150 | | 23 85 |
| J. S. Stewart, | | | 25 | | 5 30 |
| Joseph W. Spangler, | | | 100 | | 6 30 |
| Cass township. | | | | | |
| Robert Miller, | | | 400 | | 4 20 |
| William Miller, | | | 400 | | 4 20 |
| Neal Clark, | | | 167 | | 7 38 |
| Clay township. | | | | | |
| Abraham Green, | | | 208 | 105 | 5 48 |
| Isaac Green, | | | 232 | 61 | 6 75 |
| John Green, | | | 209 | 56 | 6 66 |
| Joshua Cole, | | | 264 | 140 | 4 35 |
| George Green, | | | 353 | 31 | 4 68 |
| Thomas Green, | | | 303 | 108 | 3 87 |
| Cromwell township. | | | | | |
| Alexander McKuhan, | | | 402 | 62 | 6 31 |
| Charles Bayles, | | | 386 | 31 | 3 22 |
| John Smith, | | | 397 | 17 | 3 24 |
| G. Stevenson, | | | 403 | 53 | 2 63 |
| John Jones n, | | | 418 | 20 | 3 46 |
| Samuel Galbraith, | | | 393 | 41 | 3 24 |
| Joseph Galbraith, | | | 409 | 70 | 3 30 |
| John Galbraith, | | | 408 | 77 | 3 36 |
| James McMullin, | | | 150 | | 2 30 |
| Dublin township. | | | | | |
| James Old, | | | 850 | | 2 76 |
| Franklin township. | | | | | |
| Isett and Keller, | | | 92 | | 3 70 |
| John Palmer, | | | 11 | | 3 56 |
| James McClellan, | | | 29 | | 6 48 |
| David Caldwell, | | | 40 | | 4 00 |
| James Logan, | | | 5 | | 41 |
| Henderson township. | | | | | |
| A. P. Knepp, | | | 174 | 140 | 11 79 |
| John Grafius, | | | 9 | | 46 |
| James Fort, | | | 30 | | 99 |
| Hopewell township. | | | | | |
| Peter Herring, | | | 210 | | 3 61 |
| Conrad Herring, | | | 200 | | 3 45 |
| David Shaffer, | | | 212 | | 3 65 |
| Sarah Levi, | | | 202 | | 3 50 |
| Margaret Levi, | | | 207 | | 3 57 |
| Adam Levi, | | | 205 | | 3 52 |
| Abraham Levi, | | | 206 | | 2 97 |
| Hannah Herring. | | | 97 | | 1 67 |
| Frederick Herring, | | | 37 | | 62 |
| Juniata township. | | | | | |
| Samuel Caldwell, | | | 100 | | 3 05 |
| William Barrack, | | | 200 | | 6 60 |
| John S. Isett, | | | 1100 | | 33 55 |
| Daniel Africa, | | | 50 | | 38 |
| Jackson township. | | | | | |
| Thomas Pannor, | | | 400 | | 5 30 |
| George Stover, | | | 400 | | 5 30 |
| Jacob Hiltzimer, | | | 400 | | 5 38 |
| Ephraim Jones, | | | 400 | | 15 47 |
| John Brown, | | | 400 | | 15 47 |
| William Johnston, | | | 400 | | 5 30 |
| Robert Johnston, | | | 400 | | 4 49 |
| Charles Caldwell, | | | 400 | | 4 49 |
| James Dean, (part) | | | 422 | | 7 38 |
| John Russell, | | | 400 | | 6 30 |
| James West, | | | 400 | | 6 30 |
| Samuel Cannon, | | | 420 | | 14 60 |
| Samuel Steel, | | | 400 | | 4 40 |
| George Wise, | | | 400 | | 5 60 |
| Devinney's heirs, | | | 37 | | 66 |
| Oneida township. | | | | | |
| B Brandon, | | | 441 | | 9 93 |
| E. Evans, | | | 431 | | 9 69 |
| D. Stevens, | | | 352 | | 4 78 |
| John Light, | | | 283 | | 47 14 |
| James Whitehead, | | | 204 | 29 | 49 19 |
| William B. Zeigler, | | | 11 | | 49 |
| Porter township. | | | | | |
| William Smith, | | | 150 | | 33 20 |
| John Howard, | | | 100 | | 21 24 |
| Samuel Fisher, | | | 76 | 107 | 5 01 |
| John Spencer, | | | 204 | | 10 21 |
| Benj. K. Neff, | | | 100 | | 6 60 |
| William Smith, | | | 402 | | 28 95 |
| John N. Swoope & Co. (Shoenberger) | | | 275 | | 18 15 |
| John N. Swoope & Co. | | " | 105 | | 5 21 |
| John N. Swoope & Co. | | " | 224 | | 11 20 |
| John N. Swoope & Co. | | " | 185 | | 9 30 |
| John N. Swoope & Co. | | " | 298 | | 14 75 |
| Shirley township. | | | | | |
| James McMullin, | | | 456 | | 1 88 |
| James Caldwell, | | | 403 | 158 | 3 25 |
| William Weaver, | 3 town lots in Mt. Union) | | | | 77 |
| Daniel Shindel, | | | 375 | | 84 |
| William and John Patterson, | | | 175 | | 1 38 |
| Springfield township. | | | | | |
| Samuel Caldwell's heirs, | | | 4 | | 11 |
| Tell township. | | | | | |
| Simon Patter, | | | 335 | 120 | 7 94 |
| John Prosh, | | | 414 | 10 | 3 42 |
| Adam Claw, | | | 431 | 30 | 3 57 |
| George Tartman, | | | 395 | 113 | 3 28 |
| John Caldwell, | | | 244 | 31 | 1 29 |
| W. Anderson, | | | 100 | | 2 48 |
| Todd township. | | | | | |
| Taylor's heirs, | | | 45 | 81 | 4 41 |
| Samuel Cornelius, | | | 395 | 8 | 6 53 |
| Speer and Martin, | | | 98 | | 2 01 |
| Eliel Smith, | | | 172 | | 1 83 |
| Francis Mowan, | | | 448 | | 3 27 |
| James Witer, | | | 400 | | 22 01 |
| Nancy Davis, | | | 409 | | 3 38 |
| Isaac Huston, | | | 400 | | 4 80 |
| Johnnas Huston, | | | 400 | | 4 80 |
| Rosin Davis, | | | 400 | | 4 80 |
| Amos Clark, | | | 180 | | 1 81 |
| John Chambers, | | | 400 | | 4 80 |
| Burkley and Edwards, | | | 400 | | 26 70 |
| Burkley and Edwards, | | | 400 | | 17 80 |
| Wm. E. McMurtrie, | | | 200 | | 75 |
| Mary Fried, | | | 400 | | 5 50 |
| Union township. | | | | | |
| Arthur Fea, | | | 455 | | 5 34 |
| John Bell, | | | 192 | | 2 45 |
| Robert Bell, | | | 224 | | 2 69 |
| Sarah Elliott, | | | 400 | | 1 53 |
| John Bell, | | | 99 | | 3 50 |
| Benjamin Elliot, | | | 26 | | 67 |
| John Covenhaven, | | | 288 | | 7 35 |
| John Brewster, | | | 400 | | 25 20 |
| Samuel Caldwell, | | | 300 | | 7 05 |
| Samuel Caldwell, | | | 10 | | 1 35 |
| Walker township. | | | | | |
| John Ker's estate, | | | 417 | | 12 72 |
| Richard Smith, | | | 381 | | 9 50 |
| Charles Smith, | | | 80 | | 1 80 |
| John Ker, | | | 99 | | 1 48 |
| John Patton, | | | 437 | | 21 10 |
| George Cutwait, | | | 100 | | 17 55 |
| Jacob Myers, | | | 200 | | 14 85 |
| John Patton, | | | 90 | | 3 47 |
| Samuel Findley, | | | 110 | | 21 30 |
| Hugh Fourish, | | | 422 | | 3 40 |
| Rudolph Fourish, | | | 412 | | 3 41 |
| Warriorsmark township. | | | | | |
| J. Matthews, A. Otto, & J. Armitage, | | | 200 | | 46 60 |
| West township. | | | | | |
| William Brocken, | | | 300 | | 18 27 |
| William Reed, | | | 12 | 114 | 60 |
| Philip Sickle, | | | 436 | | 26 84 |
| Cadwalader Evans, | | | 433 | | 35 53 |
| George Bingham, | | | 493 | | 40 44 |

ALSO—The following real estate upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes returned by the several collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years 1861 and 1862 and will be sold as unseated lands in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of assembly entitled "an act to reduce the State debt and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company" approved the 20th of April, 1844:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brady township. | | | |
| James Ross' estate, | 90 | | 16 20 |
| Cass township. | | | |
| Thomas T. Norris, | 160 | | 1 20 |
| Franklin township. | | | |
| John W. Masterr, | 12 | | 5 56 |
| Hopewell township. | | | |
| G. Shaffer or Shoonberger, | 105 | | 93 |
| M. Shaffer, or " | 206 | | 1 85 |
| — Herring or " | 206 | | 1 85 |
| — Metz, or " | 90 | | 81 |
| — Eldor, or " | 100 | | 2 70 |
| Shirley township. | | | |
| James Templeton, | 1 house and lot, | | 1 50 |
| James McKinney, | 1 lot in Mt. Union, | | 71 |
| Isaac Clugston, | 9 | | 1 23 |
| John Shaver, | 1 lot in Mt. Union, | | 35 |
| Tell township. | | | |
| David Wilson, | 300 | | 1 13 |
| William Waters, | 10 | | 63 |
| John Goshorn, | 150 | | 1 13 |
| David Thompson, | 30 | | 90 |
| David Blair, | 100 | | 90 |
| Robert Patterson, | 300 | | 4 21 |
| Patterson's heirs, | 229 | | 7 10 |
| Patterson and Vandyke, | 376 | | 1 41 |
| Tod township. | | | |
| John R. Flanagan, | 80 | | 1 80 |
| J. R. Flanagan, | 100 | | 1 80 |
| West township. | | | |
| James Miller, | 1 lot in Petersburg, | | 1 03 |


# FISHERS' COLUMN.

TREES. PLANT TREES!

Messrs. Taylor & Cremer have an extensive assortment of large and thrifty FRUIT TREES, at their Nurseries at Huntingdon, which they will sell at their old prices: Apples at $12 @ $15, per hundred; smaller trees at $10, per hundred; Peach at $10 @ $12,50, per hundred; Pear and Cherry at 50 @ 75 cents each; Plum and Apricot at 40 @ 50 cents each; Nectarine 25 cts. each; Quince 40 cents each. Also, Grape Vines, Blackberry, Raspberry and Strawberry plants of the choicest varieties at the usual prices. Also, Shade and Ornamental trees, such as Silver Maple, Ash, Larch, Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, &c. *Send in your Orders.* [Mch16-1mf

## Collection of Soldiers' Claims.

BEING located in Philadelphia, and having superior facilities, I will attend to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions, and Back Pay for Soldiers, their relations, or heirs. W. J. GEISSINGER,
Mch16,1864. Box 2881 P. O., Philada.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

## SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
De16.1863 SIMON COHN.

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Of the *latest importations*, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

*OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT*
will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line; of the latest and most approved shapes and styles.

Soliciting an early call, I remain
Yours, respectfully,
H. WARD,
Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., Phila.
March 16,1864-4t

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Fe10,64

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

LOOKING GLASSES.—
For sale at the Hardware store of
Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
ARE OPENING FOR SPRING, 1864,

100 pcs. $1 Fancy SILKS. 50 pcs. India Silks, $1. 19 pcs. Good Black Silks. 200 pcs. Ordered Plain Silks. 4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET. Brown Silks, $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard. Black Silks, $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard. Moire Antiques, all colors. Magnificent Grenadines. Magnificent Organdies. Richest CHINTZES and PERCALES. SPRING SHAWLS. New Household STAPLE GOODS.
N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear.
March 9, 1864-3m

W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co's
*WHOLESALE DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,*
No. 737 Market St., Philadelphia.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, and every other article which appertains to the business, embracing the most extensive variety; also, PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of every description.

All articles purchased from us can be relied on as being of the most superior quality and at as low prices as they can be had. We can offer such inducements as will make it the interests of purchasers to lay in their supplies from us, and give us their future patronage, and invite all who visit the city, to call at our establishment. All orders addressed to us by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. W. CARPENTER & CO.,
Fe3-3m 737 Market Street, Philada.

1864. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1864.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURER OF
WALL PAPERS,
& WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner 4th and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. Feb24,1864-3m

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
*AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 2d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!

Having a large stock of Hardware on hands, bought at old prices, I am daily selling goods lower than they can be bought in Philadelphia. Call soon.
Fe3, 1864. JAMES A. BROWN

JOSEPH ABT,
MANUFACTURER OF
BASKETS & SLEIGH BASKETS,
Near Huntingdon, Penna.

All orders filled on the shortest notice.
Orders left at Lewis Book Store will receive attention.
Huntingdon, Jan. 27, 1864-6m.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally,
Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Pouches, Gloves, Masks, Bullies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,
Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

*M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S* best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWINS'.

*INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE*

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

*Perpetual policies* granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*
R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A. Corporal VICTOR V. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 19th Penna. Vol. Cavalry, aged 22 years; 5 feet, 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair; by occupation a carpenter. Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 25, 1863, was mustered into the service in Philadelphia, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co. M, 19th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20 years; 5 feet, 5 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each or either of the above-named deserters.

L. S. HUYETT,
De16, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 19th Reg., Pa. Cav.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED
NONPAREIL,
and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE,
FOR SALE AT
THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,
Nos, 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,
Corner of New St., Philadelphia.
De23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

1864. CLOTHING. 1864.

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
*CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnish, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
*AT LOW PRICES.*
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
*FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,*
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
*A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,*
*HUNTINGDON, PA.*

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

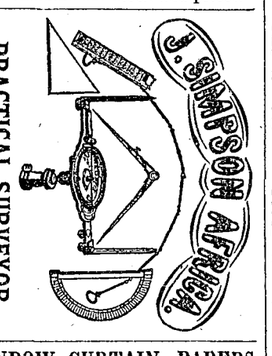
MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.




WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
*A LARGE STOCK*
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
*LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,*
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
*DENTIST,*
Has removed to the *Brick Row opposite the Court House.*
April 15, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
*BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,*
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1863.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 26, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, *Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c.* Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
*A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT*
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
*LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
*LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC
THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
*A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars* and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town.—Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
*White and Colored Card Paper,*
For sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal *purposes* at
S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's newbuilding, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1867

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1868. H. ROMAN.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
*MISS ELIZA ACTON.*
*Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.*

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
*A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.*

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the pavor and the miller, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Hunting ton, Dec. 20, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
*Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.*

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain its age by the number and *condition of his teeth; Illustrated with* numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurasy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling. Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of *Bone, Blood* and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 10 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BE
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

PENS! PENS!!
GET THE BEST!
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
*Agent for the county.*
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United tates and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since
C. BARNARD'S PENS
have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
*President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.*

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELL, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
*Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.*

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
AMUEL L. BREESE,
*Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.*

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY,
*Agent United States Express Co., New York.*

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.
WILKINSON, TETON & CO.,
*Park Place, New York.*
T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
*Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.*

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, PROBT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
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